THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 463. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

SHIP "VANCOUVER."

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have recovered property of any kind whatsoever, from the wreck of the Ship *Vancouver*, to furnish full particulars of the same to the undersigned pending the adjustment of their Claims for Salvage.

The law will be strictly enforced against all who fail to comply with this requisition.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Consignees.

tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PEER MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY having retired from our firm, our business as *Merchants and Agents* in China from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May. 1859.

MR. LADHA TAR MAHOMED is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.

11ju Shanghai, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.

tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership under which THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, and HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, have heretofore carried on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents* in Singapore, under the style of KER, RAWSON & Co., expires *on the 30th instant.*

Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, & HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, will carry on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, from and after *the 1st May next*, as Co-partners, under the style of

PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.

tf Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established a GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS *Nagasaki* and *Decima* in *Japan*, under the style of FRIELINK & Co.

Mr. ADOLPH VOGLT is authorized to sign the firm.

W. G. FRIELINK.

20jy Nagasaki, 15th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ult. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by MESSRS. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., " " 6 "
Twelve do., " " 7 "

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have established myself, since the 1*st January last*, as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at this Port.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.

tf Foochow, 16th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.

tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish'd for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as AGENTS of the *Fire Insurance Company of Dresden.*

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

2jy Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE *undersigned* have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10 000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £20 000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of *Mex. $35,000*,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the *HONGKONG* INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received ex *Formosa*, a fine assortment of new style Calcutta Hats, Puggery, and a few large and small size Khuskkus Mats.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 28th May, 1859.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry.
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8 in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPPERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

price per copy.

WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ... } $7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ... 3.00
The same with map of China, 3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,.... 2.00
Do. " " Pocket,..... 1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned begs leave to intimate to his Customers and the Community generally that by the late mail steamer he has secured the services of a competent and experienced European who has had several years experience in the manufacturing of Soda-water, Lemonade and other Beverages in England and the Colonies.

The undersigned is prepared to supply the above Beverages wholesale and retail

P. F. RICHARDS.

18ju Shanghai, 1st June, 1859.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPPERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.

LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.

FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.

16mr SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICTURE OF SHANGHAI,
BY T. F. BEDWELL.

THERE not being a sufficient number of Subscribers to defray the expense of having the above Picture lithographed, it is still to be seen at this Office, where Subscriptions will be received until further notice.

Colored Lithograph Copies, Tls. 4 each—deliverable at home or here.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *vid* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquereдware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN.
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or pling, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. A. FLETCHER, & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6jn JAPAN.

TO LET.

A House and Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Bridge Street; also, a large double Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Church Street.
For particulars apply to
R. FRANCIS.
tf Shanghai, 8th June, 1859.

JUST ARRIVED.

THOMAS BAKER'S Investment is opened out *This Day, Thursday, the 9th June*, 1859, at the Sale Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Webb, on Church Street, next the Corner of Mission Road.

The following are some of the Novelties of this Assortment of the latest London and Paris Fashions:—

Spanish Lace Mantillas, Shawls and Scarfs; Maltese Lace Mantillas and Scarfs; Limerick Lace Mantillas and Jackets; Chicken Work Flounces, Children's Dresses; Insertion; Muslin Jackets and Scarfs, trimmed with Ribbon; Silk Mantles, Mantillas and Scarfs, trimmed with Spanish and Maltese Laces; a great variety of Fashionable Shawls; the Princess Royal, Bridal and Alliance Shawls, these are unequalled for Richness and Beauty; an assortment of Ladies' Dresses; Children's Dresses for all Ages, handsomely Trimmed; a choice selection of Colored Maltese Laces; Soufflet Falls of all Colors; Lace Trimmings and Flounchings of every Width and Patterns; all of the very best quality; Christy's Ladies' Trimmed Riding Hats; Ladies' Leather Reticules (Gilt Frames and Patent Locks); Hosiery of all Descriptions, Socks and Undervests, &c; Black, White and Colored Gloves; Eton, Tubular and Lace Negligé Neck Ties; Castah and Elastic Bones; Fancy Flannel Cricketing and Cont Shirts; Linen Shirt Collars, Courier Bags, (superior quality); An extensive assortment of the most Recherché Patterns in Lenc.

T. B. begs to call attention to his extensive and varied Stock of Fancy Flannels, Fancy Wove, and Mixed Silk and Wool, in every variety of Pattern and Color, and marked at the lowest possible price.

Thomas Baker respectfully solicits the favor of a Call at the above Rooms, feeling well assured his Stock merits the attention of all Purchasers.

Terms.—*Cash in Mexican Dollars.*

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS
FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.
Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 25	Singapore,	May 29
Bombay,	May 16	Hongkong,	June 6
Calcutta,	—	New York,	April 12
Galle,	May 21		

Mail of 10th May from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 22d.—Shanghai, 20th inst. Last year it was received on 24th, per *Yang-tsze*.

Latest dates in England from China.—

Hongkong,	Feb. 27	Received *vid* Marseilles,	Apr. 13
Shanghai,	" 20	*vid* Southampton,	Apr. 18

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 10th June, 1859. Ending 10th June, 1858.

4,—Max.	79	Min.	64	Max. 76	Min. 67
5,— "	79	"	67	" 75	" 63
6,— "	82	"	66	" 75	" 67
7,— "	80	"	67	" 75	" 65
8,— "	80	"	70	" 77	" 62
9,— "	79	"	68	" 80	" 64
10,— "	73	"	68	" 82	" 65

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, Bank Rate, 6s. 7*d.*, Credits, 6s. 7¼*d.* a 6s. 8*d.*, per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, accepted and 3 dfs. Rs. 312, and on *Bombay*, Rs. 310 per 100 Tls.

Opium.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
June	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
4—	445 —	465 —	508 —	563 —
6—	448 —	465 —	508 —	563 —
7—	446 —	460 —	505 —	560 —
8—	448 —	460 —	508 —	562 —
9—	445 —	465 —	506 —	565 —
10—	448 —	465 —	506 —	565 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—June 10th, *Hellespont*, (Br. str.) Bolton, from Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—June 10th, *Assistance*, (H. M. troop ship), Heath, for Gulf of Pecheli; *Haughty*, (M. H. g.-boat), Broad, for do.; *Highflyer*, (H. M. sc. st. corv.), Shadwell, for do.; *Banterer*, (H. M. g.-boat), Jenkins, for do.; *Quatre Bras*, (Dut. bq.), Boodix, for Nagasaki; *Wanderer*, (Am. sch.), King, for Hongkong; *Sea Nymph*, (Br. bq.), Morwick, for Amoy, and *Kate Kearney*, (Br. bq.), Gill, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Carthage*, Col. G. Barney. Per *Sir Charles Napier*, Mr. H. G. Howlett. Per H. I. M. Steam-frigate *Du Chayla*. H. E. Mr. de Bourboulon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Count Kleczkowski, 1st Secretary to the Legation, Monsr. Bersolle, 2nd do., Monsr. Marques, Interpreter, and Baron de Chassiron. Per H. M. S. *Magicienne*, The Hon'ble Frank. W. A. Bruce, C.B., H. B. Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary; Messrs. Rumbold, Secretary to the Legation, T. F. Wade, Chinese Secretary to do., De Normann, First Attaché, St. Clair, Second do., Wyndham, Third do., and Mr. G. F. Groom. Per *Hellespont*, Mr. & Mrs. Markham, Mr. & Mrs. Lyall and 2 children, Mrs. Leggo, Messrs. Joseph Jardine, and Austin.

DEPARTED.—Per *Eliza Mary*, Mr. Jas. Hogg. Per *Bombay Castle*, Col. G. Barney.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Aden*, for Hongkong, Rev. C. J. Armistead, Mr. & Mrs. Still, Messrs. F. Plumer, and R. W. Carlisle. For Shanghai, Mr. W. S. F. Mayers.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
May 4.
For Shanghai, Messrs. Batt, Stretten, & Lent.

Per *Falcon*, from Liverpool, Mr. Geo. S. Morrison.

NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned having been requested in accordance with the provisions of the XIth Article of the Land Regulations, to call a public meeting of the Renters of Land within the Foreign Limits, notice is hereby given that a Meeting will be held at H. B. M. Consulate, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to consider a proposal that will be submitted to it by the Municipal Council for the repair and the extension of the Bund.

[L.S.] (Signed) C. DE MONTIGNY,
H. I. M's Consul-General.
" " D. B. ROBERTSON,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
" " W. L. G. SMITH,
U. S. Consul.

Shanghae, 10th June, 1859.

THE *Shanghai* with the remaining portion of the mail of 26th April was to leave Hongkong on the 8th, it may therefore be expected to-morrow.

The following inward mail will be due here on the 29th, by P. & O. Company's calculation. It was received on the 24th last year per *Yang-tsze*, so we may look for it about that time.

THE outward mail is advertised to leave per *Formosa* on Wednesday morning next, at day-light. The Post-office packets will be closed on Tuesday at the usual hour.

The following outward mail is appointed to leave here on Sunday, the 26th inst., at day-light.

ON Monday the 6th, H. M. S. *Magicienne*, Capt. N. Vansittart, arrived from Hongkong having on board the Hon'ble F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, and Suite consisting of—

Mr. Rumbold, Secretary to the Legation;
Mr. T. F. Wade, Chinese Secretary to ditto;
Messrs. De Normann, St. Clair and G. H. Wyuham, Attachés.

H. I. M. Steam Frigate, *Du Chayla*, Capt. Tricault also arrived on the same day with H. E. Mons: de Bourboulon Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, from His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and Suite consisting of—

Le Count Kleczkowski, Secretary to the Legation; Mons: Bersolle second Secretary to ditto, and Mons: Marques, Interpreter to ditto. Baron de Chassiron, Master of the Records of the Council of State is on a special mission to China.

THE British Squadron of Ships and Gunboats have nearly all quitted the harbour, in the last three days, for the Gulf of Pecheli. The *Inflexible* and *Magicienne* and Gun-boat *Lee* being the only ones left. The former will remain as Guard-ship—having relieved the *Highflyer*—the latter waits to convey the British Minister and Suite to the Gulf, to join the expedition appointed to rendezvous near the mouth of the Pei-ho. Admiral Hope will leave to-day in the Gun-boat *Lee* for Woosung where he will embark in the *Chesapeake*, now lying there, and proceed to join the Squadron.

Mr. Bruce it is expected will leave on Wednesday next.

The French and American Ministers with their Suites will accompany the British Expedition. The former in H. I. M. S. *Du Chayla* with Gun-boat *Norzagaray*, the latter, we believe, in U. S. S. *Powhatan* or *Germantown*, with the chartered steamer *Tsey-wan* as a tender.

We cannot allow the notice of the *Highflyer's* departure to pass without offering our hearty wishes that every good fortune may attend her and her crew, and that, at the termination of the time for which she is commissioned, they may return to Old England to enjoy the blessings of the land. The *Highflyer* arrived here on the 28th of March, 1858, and has remained, with the exception of a short absence on a cruize, from that time, to protect the interests of Her Majesty's subjects, and as a safeguard, in case of need, to the whole foreign community. During that period many of us have had the pleasure of forming acquaintance and friendship with her Commander and Officers, and we are sure we shall be joined in our expressions of regret at her departure, however selfish the feeling may appear.

THE Imperial Chinese Commissioners returned the visit of the United States Minister on Saturday last at the residence of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. We are informed that Mr. Ward offered the U. S. S. *Mississippi* to the Commissioners to convey them to the Pei-ho, but that they declined accepting it. They will, we suppose, proceed by land to Peking and are probably not very desirous of being present when the Envoys arrive there attended by such an imposing force.

The British and French Ministers have not had an interview with the Commissioners. As all the points of the treaty were settled long since, and before Lord Elgin's departure, we presume there is not any thing further to do until the Ratifications are exchanged at Peking. An interchange of visits would therefore be purely ceremonious and hardly desirable.

THE following remarks were suggested by a perusal of Capt. Shadwell's "Memorandum on the magnetic elements in China," published in the recent number of the Asiatic Society's Journal.

"The priority of the Chinese in the use of the magnetic compass is now so generally acknowledged, that any argument adduced to prove or illustrate it would be altogether superfluous. There is a clear statement of the use of the instrument, given in the *Shè kè*, written about the commencement of the Christian era. The fact of the declination of the needle having been known to them also from an early date, is not so well understood. There is however undoubted evidence of its authenticity, as may be seen by two or three quotations from native authors; at the head of which we place an extract from the *Leih wáng k'aòu ching*, an imperial work which appeared about the end of the 17th century. On the 4th book 2d page it says:—"To determine the situation and fix the position, is the most important consideration in astronomy; for the north and south being determined, observations may then be taken of the meridian stars, and the sun's course may be calculated. In a general way it is very easy to know the north and south; but in fixing a definite line, it must not deviate by a hairbreadth, if we would insure absolute accuracy. The magnetic needle cannot be taken as the standard, for it is found to have a declination, which varies according to the locality. Hence to obtain a direct north and south line, it is necessary to take observations by the sun and stars."

As the whole of the above work is merely a reflexion of the astronomical knowledge introduced by the Jesuits, the evidence it contains does not carry us much earlier than the 17th century; but a passage from the life of Yih-hing a Buddhist priest and imperial astronomer at the commencement of the 8th century, will show that the subject had engaged attention at least 900 years earlier. It is said, that—"on comparing the needle with the north pole, he found the former pointed between the constellations *heu* and *wei*.* The pole was just in 6 degrees of *heu*, from which the needle declined,to the right† (east) 2º 25'.‡ As it declined to the right of the north pole, it was necessarily to the left of the south pole."

We find also a reference to the same fact in a work written during the Sung dynasty, by Ch'in Ts'un-chung, entitled *Máng k'e peih t'an*. On the 7th page of the 24th book, he says,—"Scientific people rub the point of a needle with loadstone, which imparts to it the property of pointing to the south, but it always declines slightly to the east, and is not direct south. When it floats on the surface of water, there is too much oscillation. The finger nail, or the rim of a cup may be used to balance it on, when it will turn more freely; but being hard and smooth, it is liable to fall. The best plan is to suspend it by a silk fibre, thus—take a single-cocoon fibre of new silk, and attach it to the centre of the needle by a piece of wax the size of a mustard seed; then suspend it free from any current of air, when the needle will always point southward. Some are magnetized so as to point to the north. I have in my possession, both north and south pointing needles. The southern direction of the loadstone, like the western direction of the cypress tree, is a principle hitherto unexplained."

Although the Chinese may be said to have no knowledge of the change taking place in the magnetic elements, yet the two preceding quotations, it will be seen furnish data of a certain kind on that head, —rude it is true, but perhaps not without their value, in view of the paucity of kindred information. Assuming that the notes were made from observations at the capitals of the respective periods, we find that at the beginning of the 8th century, the variation of the needle at Chang-gan (the present Se-gan), the capital of Shen-se, was 2º 25' E. while at Peen-leang, the capital of Ho-nan, three centuries later, there was a slight variation W.

In the *Leih é*, written by Seu Kwang-k'e the Christian mandarin known to Europeans by the name of Paul Seu, we have the following paragraph:—"The direction of the magnetic needle is not a true meridian line. By a systematic examination, we find that it differs for every place. In the capital (Peking) the declination is 5º 40' E. If a sun-dial were constructed, with this for a meridian, it would be in advance of the solstitial meridian over 21 m. 36 s. sidereal time."

In the *Kwei jih kè yaou*, a small work on the sun-dial, by Mei Wuh-gan the most celebrated mathematician of the present dynasty, who flourished about the middle of the 17th century, we have the following:—"The exact meridian shadow must be taken due south; but the direct south of the heavens is not the direct south to which the magnetic needle points; it must be taken a little to the west of the magnetic meridian. Schaal says that 'the needle coincides with the shadow of the gnomon when the latter is moved 7½ degrees east;' but this is doubtful."

The same author remarks,—"The indications of the needle are different for every place. For Nanking the declination is 3º E.—For Soochow, the declination is 2½ degrees E."

The subject is noticed in many other Chinese works. It should be remembered that unless otherwise notified, the variation is always taken from the south pole. From the above and other sources, making the necessary transpositions, we obtain the following approximative results. Schaal's statement is generally looked upon by the Chinese as a very rough approximation.

Observer.	*Declination.*	*E. Long.*	*N. Lat.*	*Place.*	*Date.*
Yih-hing.	2º 25' E. *	108º 57'	34º 16'	Chang-gan,	1st half of 8th century.
Chin Tsun-chung.	Slightly W.	114º 33'	34º 52'	Peen-leang,	Latter half of 11th do.
John Adam Schaal.	7º 30' W.	116º 28'	39º 54'	Peking,	1st half of 17th do.
Seu Kwang-ke.	3º 40' W.	" "	29º 8'	Do.	Do.
Fonteney.	2º 25' W.	111º 16'	23º 8'	Canton,	1720.....
Mei Wuh-gun.	3º 0' W.	118º 47'	32º 4'	Nanking,	Middle of 17th century.
Do. Do.	2º 30' W.	120º 55'	31º 23'	Soo-chow,	Do. do.
	0º 0'	111º 16'	23º 8'	Canton,	1817.....
	1º 48' W.	116º 28'	39º 54'	Peking,	1823.....

* This allows 160 minutes to the degree.

A. W.

A PORTION of the London mail of 26th April was received yesterday the 10th, by the private Steamer, *Hellespont*, Captain Bolton, from Hongkong.

The dates are London, 26th April,—Bombay, 16th,—Galle, 21st,—Singapore, 29th May,—Hongkong, 6th inst.

The mail arrived in Hongkong per *Aden* on the 5th; the names of the passengers will be found in the usual place.

The *Shanghai* with the Post-office packets for this place was to leave on the 8th and should be in to-morrow.

This mail was brought in 45 days from England to Shanghai; the last reached us in the same time, being the quickest on record.

Although there is no account of actual hostilities having commenced the match was lighted and there was no hope left that they could be averted. The Straits Summaries say that, by a Telegraphic despatch dated 5th May from Alexandria to Suez, intelligence was received that the Austrian Army 120,000 strong had crossed the Ticino; the Emperor of the French and his Army had left Marseilles for the Seat of war and the French Fleet had sailed for the Adriatic. It also stated that a treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive between France and Russia, had been signed and Russian Troops were marching towards the Austrian frontiers.

The following are other items by this mail:—

Prussia and the Germanic Confederation are arming for precaution sake. The English, French, Russian and Prussian governments have protested against the course taken by Austria. England will observe a strict neutrality in the war but will be prepared for any exigency that may arise. Russia has placed a cordon of observation on the Austrian frontiers. The whole of Europe was in great excitement.

The English Garrisons of Malta, Gibraltar and Corfu are to be re-inforced. The Channel fleet had sailed for the Adriatic and the *Conqueror* and *Centurion* have been dispatched from Malta for the same sea.

Parliament was dissolved on the 23d of April, and the elections would commence immediately.

Another plot to assasinate the Emperor of the French has been detected in Paris.

The Prussian government is about to enter into commercial relations with China and Japan.

Mr. W. H. Adams has been appointed Attorney General at Hongkong, Mr. T. Chisholm Anstey's suspension has therefore been confirmed.

It is reported that the French Squadron is ordered home from Cochin China.

The *Furious* arrived at Suez on the 26th April with Lord Elgin and Suite.

The *Imperador* and *Imperatrix*, Steamships, have laid the electric cable from Suez to Cos-eir on the Egyptian side about 240 miles from Suez. H. M. S. *Cyclops* had joined them at that place, from whence they were to proceed immediately, southwards.

The money market in London had not been much affected by the threatened war, rates of discount for short periods continued nearly the same as before, for long dates an advance was demanded.

The India loan to the extent of £5,000,000 has been taken at an average, of a fraction above 95.

The *Straits Times Extra* of 29th May says;—The Dutch mail steamer from Batavia brings intelligence that the Bugis populace at Banjermassing, in Borneo, had risen and murdered the whole of the European population, men, women and children,—in all about sixty persons.

BULLION.—Per *Pera*, from Southampton on 20th April,—

For Hongkong, ... £4,631
Shanghai, ... £12,883

Exchange.—E. I. Government Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 2s. 2*d.* On Bombay, 2s. 2¼*d.* Bar Silver, 61¾*d.* to 61¾*d.* per oz. Standard. Mexican Dollars, (nominal) 60¼*d.* per oz. Consols, 93¼ a 93⅝ for money.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £18,051,275

Rate of discount,—Bank, 2½ per cent for 2 months bills.

Silk—Very little doing. Taeles 17s. a 22s. 6*d.*, Tay-saam 15s. 6*d.* a 19s., Taroom 20s. 6*d.* a 21s.

Tea—Steady demand. Common Congou, 1 2½ cash.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, *Akbar*, 12th April, at Deal.

DEPARTED.—From Shanghai, *Marion*, 11th April, from London; *Assyrian*, 15th do., from do.

THE following account of a voyage to the Corea, taken from the *Canton Register* of March 4th, 1834, will be found interesting and *apropos*.

VOYAGE OF THE "LORD AMHERST."
(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, June 19th, 1833.)

The voyage of the ship *Amherst* was undertaken by the command of the President and Select Committee of Supercargoes at Canton, without the previous sanction of the Court of Directors at home. The servants of the Company, weary of yielding to the miserable creatures in Canton, resolved, if possible, to discover some new channel of trade; and we regret to find that offset stigmatized in the despatch of the Directors, as "a departure from those sound principles which mature experience has convinced them form the only secure basis upon which our intercourse with that peculiar people can be advantageously maintained." The peculiarity is, simply, that the Chinese government is at once feeble and arrogant; that it has been long accustomed to heap contumelies on the foreigners who trade to Canton; and the submission to such indignities almost justifies its insolence.

We have two accounts of this voyage, one by the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, who acted as interpreter, and the other by Mr. Lindsay; but as the latter give us, for the most part, only general results. Anxiety to trade was, on most occasions, displayed by the people, while the Mandarins uniformly resisted all such attempts; but it seemed on the whole, that a vigorous effort to open commercial intercourse, if supported by such a naval force as would ensure respect for the British name, could scarcely fail of succeeding. Mr. Lindsay, however, seemed to consider his immediate success has hopeless, and turned from China to the dependent kingdom of Corea.

Perhaps no maritime country in the world is less known to Europeans than the Corean peninsula; the only accounts hitherto attainable were, the narrative of some Dutchmen who were shipwrecked on the coast, a louse and slovenly account, drawn up by the Jesuits; to which within the last few months, has been added, a translation of the Japanese description of Corea, Jesso, and Loochoo, by the celebrated Klaproth. This work, has been published by the Oriental Translation Fund, and is, on many accounts, one of the most curious works in their collection; the Chinese description

* The constellation *heu* commences in Aquarius 19 deg. 13 m. 17 s.; *wei* begins in Aquarius 29 deg. 11 m. 13 s. The 28 constellations of the Zodiac are here used in an imaginary circle, the winter solstice being placed due north.

† In speaking of right and left, the person is supposed to face the north.

‡ The degree at that time was divided into 100 minutes.

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of Corea is subjoined to the Japanese, and, from both, a pretty accurate notion may be formed, not merely of the geography, but also of the political condition of the country. The following narrative shows that the Coreans have a full share of the Chinese jealousy of strangers:—

"By day-break on the morning of the 18th we landed and, proceeded towards a village about a mile inland. We were soon met by several persons, to whom I showed a paper, previously written, stating that we were natives of England, their goods friends, and bearers of a letter and presents to the King of Corea; that we now wished to see some mandarin, to consult with him, and moreover wished to purchase fresh provisions of various sorts. This at first appeared satisfactory; but as we approached towards the village, numerous parties came flocking out to meet us, among whom were many decently dressed persons, wearing the peculiar broadbrimmed hats described in Captain Hall's voyage, I showed the paper to each party as they advanced, and there was evidently some difference of opinion among them as to the way we were to be treated; all, however, appeared adverse to our entering the village. Among them was one man who came hurrying down with a matchlock in his hand, and a lighted match. He came straight to me in a bold unconcerned manner; but when I showed him the written paper, he took me by the arm in a friendly way, motioning me to sit down on a bank. But feeling desirous, if possible, to go to the village while the friendly feeling of the natives lasted, I proceeded without paying any attention to his intimation, and we advanced unmolested to a small hut about 200 yards from the village. Here indications, which we could not misunderstand, were given that we must go no further. A crowd formed themselves in a row to bar our progress; and several came and took me rudely by the arm, motioning us to sit down on a mat. Two of the seniors now came and sat down, while a secretary unfolded a piece of paper, and, at the direction of one of them, wrote in reply to our paper, 'That as nothing whatever in the shape of provisions could be obtained here, we had better instantly depart, and that by going to the north, about 30 le, we might meet with a mandarin to communicate with.' A conversation of some length ensued, all carried on in writing. They requested to be told the contents of the letter to the King, which I said could only be communicated to a mandarin of rank; I therefore requested one might be sent for. Almost all their sentences terminated with a request that we would instantly be gone. During the discussion some difference of opinion appeared to prevail, and much loud conversation; but finally the party hostile to us got the complete ascendency, one man having the authority to write, 'If you do not instantly depart, soldiers shall be sent for to decapitate you,' to which he afterwards added, 'Begone, or a great change will take place; your life and death is uncertain.' In reply to this insolent intimation Mr. Gutzlaff wrote, 'Who are you? and what authority do you possess to use such insolent language? Your King, did he know it, would inflict severe punishment on you for thus treating us, who are his friends.' This seemed to alarm the whole party, who, however, continued by signs urgently to entreat our departure."

Mr. Lindsay's firm conduct in his interview with the Corean chiefs, was judiciously calculated to inspire them with respect for the English:—

"A little before four Mr. Gutzlaff and myself, with Mr. Simpson and Mr. Stephens, started in the long boat, accompanied by our two friends, who, however, as the time approached, gave evident signs that they were not quite at ease. We went to the village, which is the temporary residence of the chiefs, and landed on the beach among about fifty wild-looking Coreans, several of whom performed the throat-cutting ceremony, and evidently showed they wished us away. Yang-yih had also quite lost his vivacity, and wrote with a pencil, that the chiefs had gone out, and we had better come to morrow. This intimation was now too late, and I was determined to see the thing fairly out, so we walked unarmed straight up to one of the alleys of the village, which is surrounded with a thick wattled fence twelve feet high, so that no houses can be seen. As we approached we heard the sound of trumpets, and saw two soldiers (who are distinguished by a blue dress, felt hat, with red tuft of hair hanging from it), marching down the lane, blowing with all their might. They emerged just as we approached, and keeping close together abreast, so as to block the passage, they blew a tremendous blast at us. We stopped and stared with astonishment, but in half a minute we saw the old chief and Kin coming down the lane on open arm-chairs carried by four bearers. Le was seated on a tiger-skin, and made a most picturesque figure. The trumpeters now marched forward, and we staid looking on to see what was to happen next. On approaching us, both the chiefs got out of their chairs and saluted us with politeness, at the same time pointing to the beach, where more than twenty people were at work raising a shed on poles. We explained that coming on public business we expected to be invited into a public office to deliver our document in a respectable manner, but the chiefs again pointed to the shed, and after speaking to our two friends, got into their chairs again, and proceeded to the beach, with two trumpeters before, two behind, and four or five more soldiers, none of whom carried arms. Our two friends now tried by signs and taking our arms to induce us to follow the chiefs, but we expressed our dissatisfaction at this mode of reception, and while Mr. Gutzlaff was writing, I gradually, without violence, forced my way through about ten natives at the entrance of the lane, and entered the open space before a house, where was a commodious covered verandah outside. I now pointed to this, and seating myself, explained that we would be well satisfied there. As I entered, a loud yell was set up by several people, and one of the soldiers ran down to inform the chiefs of what was going on In a couple of minutes another yell was raised, and looking out to see what was the cause, we saw four soldiers running along the beach towards us, and two of them each seized on a man with a large hat, which the first took off, and then ran off again, dragging their victim between them, as quick as they could fly. The chiefs were seated on their chairs on men's shoulders, close to the shed. On the culprits arriving, they were first made to kneel before the chiefs and then laid down, and while one man removed their garments, another brought a long paddle, and one stood over each, in readiness to inflict summary punishment.

"We in the meanwhile had followed to the spot to see what was to happen, and arrived just as the punishment was about to be inflicted. I could not, however, tamely look on and see perfectly innocent persons punished for my own act, so I went straight to the soldier, who was in the act of striking, and stopping the uplifted blow, motioned him to stand; one of the crew, a stout negro, did the same to the other, and as the fellow did not seem inclined so quietly to submit to his authority, he in a moment wrested the paddle out of his hand and threw it to a distance. A crowd of more than 200 people had assembled round the chiefs, who sat raised up among them in their open chairs, and appeared much troubled in mind. In the meanwhile Mr. Gutzlaff had written a few words, saying that if these men were punished for our acts, we would instantly return to the ship and quit the country. They consulted for half a minute, and then old Le directed the prisoners to be liberated, and they scampered off as quick as their legs could carry them.

"The chiefs now descended from their chairs, and entered the shed, inviting us to follow them: mats were spread, with tiger-skins laid over them. A short conversation by signs having been carried on, in which we intimated our discontent at this reception, Le wrote requesting that the letter should be delivered, and I, without waiting to reflect, drew it out, and placed it in his hands. A moment's thought reminded me that I had made a great mistake, and that if we wished to be invited into the village, it could only be done by refusing to deliver the document under a shed. It was now, however, too late; but on being requested to direct the presents to be brought out of the boat, I saw and profited by the opportunity to retrieve my error in diplomacy. 'No,' said I; 'presents to the King of Corea cannot be delivered in such a disrespectful way: if you have no respect for us, that you treat us thus. I think that which is due to your own Sovereign would show you that a letter and presents should not be delivered under a miserable shed.' They seemed much puzzled, and answered 'It is our laws which prohibit it.' 'Then,' said I, 'the presents must accompany the letter; I shall take it back.' This mode succeeded perfectly, as they evidently were very anxious that the letter and presents should be delivered. They first tried to soften us by expressing the high respect they entertained for us and our honourable nation. Then it was proposed that only Mr. Gutzlaff and myself should accompany them, and we should be invited to a house. I said, if Messrs. Simpson and Stephens were included, I was satisfied; and this was agreed to, and message sent to prepare a house to receive us. Wine, or rather a spirit resembling once-distilled whisky, was handed round. The chiefs were served first, which appears not to imply any incivility, as I observed the same in our host at Lok-taon, who was a simple villager."

The letter and presents, though received, were not sent forward to the King, or, if they were, his Majesty declined their acceptance. The latter we believe to be the more probable conjecture, from the length of time that elapsed from their being received by the chiefs to their being returned. The Corean chiefs expressed great regret at the manner in which the negotiations between them and Mr. Lindsay terminated; his conjecture, that Chinese interference determined the result, is, probably, well founded.

"I inquired if there were any Chinese about the court; he answered that there were a few; it is not therefore improbable that their intervention may have induced the King thus to disclaim all intercourse with us. In speaking about the ancient history of Corea, I mentioned an anecdote as a proof that his country was really independent of China. At the commencement of the Tartar dynasty, they possessed far more influence in Corea than at present, and endeavoured to compel them to shave their heads and adopt the Tartar dress. This the Coreans resisted with much courage, and, finally, not only expelled the Chinese Tartars from the country, but ravaged a great part of Leaou-tung. When the general read this, his eyes brightened, and he repeated several times with much energy, Kow-chee, 'So it is.' But he then took the pencil and wrote, 'These are the affairs concerning the nation; I am ignorant of the circumstances.' On my wishing to send on shore a few cases of liqueurs for himself and the other two chiefs, Kin and Le, he refused them with much emotion. 'We treat you thus slightingly, and yet you continue to esteem us as friends, and honour us with gifts!' Ko-seih, ko-seih, (Have pity, have pity!)' and on one occasion he was almost moved to tears. On finally parting we assured him that however much we felt aggrieved by the conduct of his government, we should always entertain the kindest recollection of himself, and also of Kin and Le, both of whom had always been friendly and civil to us, though they were men of a very inferior stamp to the general, who we could not help feeling deserved a better fate than to pass his life among the suspicious and half-civilized Coreans."

From Corea the *Amherst* proceeded to the Loo-choo Islands, where all efforts to open trade equally failed. Thence Mr. Lindsay returned to Canton, fully persuaded that, though his voyage may be regarded on the whole as a failure, yet that success will assuredly crown the exertions of the adventurers who follow in is track. We cannot trust ourselves with comment on the harsh censure which the Directors, in their wisdom, have pleased to pronounce on the plan and conduct of this voyage; but we must say, that we shall see with pleasure the guardianship of British honour in China intrusted to persons possessing sufficient courage to despise the impotent wrath of the Mandarins and Hong merchants of Canton.

(Athenæum.)

(From the Saturday Review, April 9.)

CONSTITUTIONAL ILLUSIONS.

It is the privilege of a Constitutional Government to work by means of shams, and to those who live in the midst of them the shams are not very galling. But they are very disheartening to country cousins, or enthusiastic foreigners who come over brimfull of gushing admiration for the "inner shrine of freedom." It is still more painful for the lionizer, whose fate it is to shock the simple faith of these adoring pilgrims. It is difficult, without a blush, to point to some of our Chief Justices as specimens of the dignity of the ermine, or to exhibit a jury, returning a verdict under pressure of starvation, as an illustration of the Palladium of English liberty. But it is within the walls of St. Stephen's that a foreign sympathizer finds the real ordeal of his faith. Perhaps he has heard of the sacred right of the subject to petition, the refusal of which once led to a revolution, and he is anxious to see this right in operation. By dint of great muscular exertion, and a perfect disregard for the integrity of his coat-tails, he succeeds in fighting his way to the Strangers' Gallery. The Speaker is standing before his chair with a list of names in his hand. A junior Lord of the Admiralty is looking Ministerial on the Treasury Bench. Two or three scores of members are lounging about the green benches in all the variety of ungraceful attitudes which it is the privilege of the Anglo-Saxon race to have invented. Every one is talking lustily to his neighbour; and, indeed, if the members of the Stock Exchange had adjourned to Westminster, and were selling and buying consols, the conversation could not be more animated. Suddenly the Speaker shouts "Mr. Smith," in a stentorian voice. A figure rises in a distant corner, murmurs a few words, inaudible in the Babel of voices, brandishes a roll of paper in the air, and marches up to a black travelling-bag hung against the table. The Speaker mutters a mystic formula, the roll of paper is plunged into the depths of the bag, and all is over; and then he calls on another Mr. Smith. And yet that roll of paper represents many days of anxious labour, many nights of careful thought. The parson of a distant parish conceived the bright idea of it during the peroration of one of his most impassioned discourses. He disclosed it in confidence to the schoolmaster and the clerk, and invited the squire's pious son to dinner to discuss it. The schoolmaster drew it up in the purest and most idiomatic English, making three fair copies. They canvassed the parish and the neighbouring parishes for signatures, took the attorney's opinion as to whether maiden ladies might sign it, talked over it at the tithe dinner, talked over it at market, talked over it at vestry, and made twenty alterations in it to suit the scruples of twenty conscientious farmers—and all for this, that it should be brandished for a moment on high before the Speaker's eyes, and then sent to its eternal home in a black travelling-bag.

Or perhaps our admiring foreigner has heard much of English orators, and would gladly hear one speak. If he waits a few moments he will have a chance. Fast the questions must come, and the questions are an important part of the Constitution. They enable gentlemen to ventilate their English who do not feel sufficient confidence in its fluency to expose it to the rude test of a debate. To see his name, his own name, printed in capitals in the reports of the *Times*, gives a newly-elected squire a thrill of delight which is cheaply purchased by the trouble of asking a question. But the questions are over, and the orator rises. Who can describe the feelings with which he has listened for the first time to Lord John Russell—with what ardent anticipations he went to hear the statesman who has led the House of Commons longer than any man living—how bitterly he felt, as he went away, what a satire on our institutions the eminence of such a man pronounces? A long, dull, drawling prosiness, which would be thought tiresome in a vestry, arguments without a pretence of logic, platitudes without a spark of originality, are the strange spell with which he has fascinated the House of Commons. "Who drives fat oxen must himself be fat," is the only explanation of a career which the divinity that doth hedge about a Russell, or the cunning pliability of his convictions, would be of themselves insufficient to account for. So thoroughly do his stammering arguments and watery truisms adapt themselves to the mental calibre of his hearers, that it is as treasonable to doubt his talent as it has lately been to inquire into his honesty. That his public life has been a succession of dirty tricks does not perhaps disqualify him from being the leading statesman of a great people; for as much can be said of Mr. Disraeli, and very nearly as much of Lord Palmerston. It is true that neither of his rivals can show such a goodly list of triumphs as he can. The Tithe resolution of 1835, the Bed-chamber plot, the Free-trade letter, the Irish Arms Act, the Durham letter, the Aberdeen resignation, the Vienna negotiations, and the "crafty and catching device" the results of whose success we are now experiencing, make up a catalogue of merit which no living man can equal. But that all this moral meanness shoul be submissively adored without the gilding of a particle of eloquence or talent, is a symptom of rottenness in public feeling which calls for reform far more loudly than the abuses of our electoral system.

But it is on the other side of St. Stephen's Hall that the feelings of an enthusiast for the Constitution would receive the heaviest blow. We all know the value of the House of Lords. We cherish it as something peculiarly our own. We contemptuously tell colonies and foreign countries that it is of no use their trying to imitate it. Like the mangusteen, it is a dainty which will not bear exportation. And on all great public questions we piously thank heaven, in the perorations of our speeches, that we have still got a House of Lords. Shall we introduce our country cousin into this *adytum* of the Constitution? We walk through many vaulted corridors, we pass unharmed many a pair of solemn policemen, until we reach a gorgeous gate of gilded brass-work. Another struggle with a swarm of officials, and we are in the sacred precinct. As soon as we have recovered from the glare of colouring and gilding which blazes on us from every crevice of the vast hall, we look into the body of the apartment, and see before us the assembly whose wise deliberations are the last hope of the Constitution. A row of bright red morocco benches line each side of the chamber, on which six or seven ill-favoured old fogies were vainly trying to go to sleep. The Chancellor sits upright and motionless on the Woolsack, and two Law Lords are gossiping beside him with very animated gesticulations. Four or five white-robed Bishops are sitting in a corner staring straight forward with that look of vacant solemnity which men assume when they form part of a spectacle, and do not think it decorous to yawn. At the table in the middle, a young gentleman, with fair well-smoothed hair and an expression of pale vacuity, is vainly trying to impress upon the reporters the fact that he is making a speech; while they provokingly bite their pencils and wont write. He is a distinguished member of his party; but the only persons who are paying him any attention are two ladies in the Gallery, who are asking the doorkeeper if that is not Lord Derby. It all looks like a scene in the "Sleeping Beauty," just before the Court fell asleep for a hundred years. Suddenly the statuesque figures of the Bishops begin to relax from their stiff repose. They even show signs of impatience, and turn their heads with a dignified expression of remonstrance to the clock. The movement is descried by a wary party leader, who tries to put a stop to the fair young gentleman's address to the reporters. If the Bishops go before the division is taken, the question in debate will infallibly be lost. But nothing can check the pale man's eloquence; and as the minute-hand reaches a well-known fatal number, the white-robed prelates rise with one accord, like a pack of ptarmigan on the wing, and disappear through the door. A few minutes later, the result of the deliberations of the Ark of the Constitution is conveyed by the telegraph to the Clubs in the well-known formula, "Lords adjourned, 7·5."

(From the Saturday Review, March 26.)

EARLY RISING.

There are different sets of people who get up early without much difficulty. There is the whole population of Malvern, who live under the domination of bathing-men and women—there are veterans of both sexes who have made campaigns in hot climates, and cannot lie in bed after a certain hour—there are very busy people who cannot grind their millstone satisfactorily unless they are at work either very early or very late, and whom the doctor and indigestion persuade into working as soon as the sun is up. There are also people who cannot get up early—people whose line of business or whose social duties require them to stay up late at night, or whose constitution positively cannot stand the strain which undoubtedly attends early rising until habit has become a second nature. We do not address either of those classes. But a large majority of our readers have it, we should imagine, entirely in their own power to choose whether they shall get up early or not. We invite them to consider the moral problem which is involved in deciding between getting up and lying in bed. Extremes are of course out of the question. We do not speak of lying in bed till noon, or getting up in the middle of the night. Let us put the point in its most moderate, and therefore most practical shape. Let us suppose that those whom we are addressin; habitually get up at eight, and breakfast at nine. It is worth their while to force themselves to get up at seven, and thus have a spare hour before breakfast?

There are so many proverbs, instances, and examples in favour of early rising, and good books recommend it so incessantly, and yet so few well-meaning people practise it, that there is evidently something to be said on the other side. Perhaps young people ought not to know it, but there is a good deal to be said against getting up early. In the first place, most people who chance to get up unusually early find that there is nothing to do when they are dressed. It is true that if the morning happens to be one of those few mornings in the year when there is no mist, or frost, or cold wind, and if they can get their boots, they may take a walk. But this is only exceptional. The mornings when it is pleasant to take an hour's walk before breakfast in the country are not so many as is imagined by London poets who get up late. Then, if the early riser stays in doors, he or she is plainly given to understand by the servants that so unexpected an appearance is obtrusive and uncalled for. There is no room to go to, no fire, nothing dusted And the state of things is even worse than nothing; for not only is there no fire, but the fire has to be lit, and the grate to be cleaned, which is a singularly cold, black, and disheartening process. Not only are the things not dusted, but they are going to be dusted. The very chair you sit on has to be groomed, the books you attempt to open will be swept off, the papers you begin to unfold and examine will be tidied. It is true that you may stay in your bed-room and read, but then you have to stifle the ardent desire which early rising is sure to promote for instant movement and a change of air. Often, too, there are physical inconveniences. The early riser, if not tormented with a consequent headache, is often troubled with a feeling of sleepiness and heaviness through the latter part of the day; and as far as time goes, he is apt to lose afterwards much more, while he in some way or other compensates himself for his activity, than he gained by the extra hour we are supposing him to have had in the early morning. But frequently the worst of all the trials of early rising is its moral effect. The early riser is haunted through the day with an exuberant feeling of conscious goodness. The day on which he has performed the feat is not, he thinks, like any ordinary day, nor he like ordinary people who merely come down to breakfast. He has an uneasy conviction that he ought to act up to his own new-born sublimity of character, and to let his light shine before his friends and relations. People, therefore, who get up early are not generally in a pleasant frame of mind, either for themselves or others They are too high-pitched for their own tranquillity; and if at breakfast there is one of the party more cross and intractable than the rest, it will be probably the early riser. His or her petulance is simply owing to a mixture of sleepiness, hunger, and moral self-approval.

There is, undeniably, something also to be urged in favor of early rising. If the spare hour can be turned to serious profit, so much the better. Coming at the beginning of the day, it finds the mind tranquil, sanguine, and fresh. The time it gives is likely to be free from interruptions, and the good effect of the study will tell more powerfully when it has, as it were, the whole day in its grasp, than if it were merely slipt in among the other thoughts and occupations of busier hours. Health, too, is said to profit by early rising; and so many people have stated this as a fact that it may perhaps be taken for granted. Perhaps also the objections to early rising may too exclusively rest on exceptional cases. It is true that a chance visitor in a strange house may find early rising inconvenient, and if he will persist in the experiment, cannot perhaps do anything better than skulk in his evening boots into corner of the conservatory where, provided he is not afraid of the gardener, he may sit at peace and wish himself in bed. But we ought, it may be said, to think chiefly of those who are in their own houses and can do as they please, and who can, if they please, secure a fire and quiet at as early an hour as they like. This is perhaps going rather too far on the other side; for, practically, the younger members of families, who alone, for the most part, interest themselves in moral problems, can seldom command so much comfort as this. But let us take a favourable case. Suppose young persons can get such an amount of comfort, if they get up, as will secure them from dwelling only on the discomfort they suffer. Suppose they have strength of mind to occupy themselves when they are up, and supposing they do not pay the penalty of their alacrity in subsequent lassitude—is it worth while to get up? The advantages and disadvantages are, we think, so nearly balanced that it cannot be said to be worth while to make the effort unless it is worth while to make it simply because it is an effort. We have thus worked round to the great problem whether, under any circumstances, it is expedient to do disagreeable things simply because they disagreeable.

By some persons, and especially by lady-novelists, it is represented as a necessary step to excellence that every one should pass through self-imposed trials. In fiction, these trials are of two kinds. They are either of the sublime and exceptional sort, or they are of the ordinary, small, daily sort. One class of novelists delights to draw a heroine who nobly but unnecessarily gives up her lover and her happiness, and retires into a grand, melancholy, and voluntary solitude. The other class paints the details of domestic life, and the heroine is for ever finding out something she does not like to do, and making herself do it. On the other hand, masculine writers venture to lay down the broad rule that all self-imposed trials are absurd. A writer, for instance, in a monthly periodical lately spoke of this very subject of early rising, and decided that it was absurd to get up, or to make others get up, before getting up was necessary according to the conventional standard. As between these extreme disputants, we confess we incline more nearly to the latter. For if a self-imposed and unnecessary trial is of a very large and grand sort, it is generally a mistake, and a foolish, presumptuous mistake. We are bound to accept the blessings that Heaven sends us, and not reject them on the plea that it is grand to pass boldly through the trial involved in the renunciation. And if we come to small trials, the difficulty is to know when to stop. The whole mind of the persons who advocate this minor discipline seems wrapt up in the office of polishing up little moral pins and needles, and running them into the most tender part of their skins. If a thing is a matter of indifference, it is nonsensical to treat it as a matter of importance. Supposing people like an egg best if it is boiled soft, it is surely silly that they should have it boiled hard in order to develope their character. And yet this is the process recommended by precept and example in many lady's novels, especially in those written ten or twelve years ago. Metaphorically speaking, the heroines are always taught to ask the cook to boil the eggs till they are black, and the only wonder is that they are allowed to stop there, and are not encouraged to eat the shells too. The habit of mind thus fostered is very wretched and very unprofitable. The force of character is sapped by these useless demands on it. It might be an extra credit to a traveller that he should get safely to the end of his journey although he has insisted on putting peas in his shoes; but as a matter of fact, he will either not get there at all or will have crippled himself for life on the way.

Still, self-control is everything in character, and we shrink from saying that self-control should not sometimes be exercised on occasions voluntary chosen. Self-control is, in the modern world, what asceticism was in the mediæval world. For us in England at least, asceticism is a thing of the past. We are now in the middle of Lent, and if any one wishes to appreciate the change which has come over us in the lapse of centuries, let him contrast the Lent of the middle ages with the Lent of modern England. It is not merely that asceticism is thought to be out of keeping with our climate and habits of diet, but we actually disapprove of the principle. Of course there are people, even in these days, who try to keep Lent as nearly as they can after a mediæval pattern, and their resolution and sincerity ought to make them be mentioned always with the greatest respect. But for the great bulk of Church people, Lent, as a period of protracted asceticism, has simply no existence whatever. But we should all be sunk in the slough of contented enjoyment if there had not risen up in the modern world the new feeling of individual self-control. To enjoy, but to enjoy moderately, is the aim, the very difficult aim, of existing society. Each individual, free, in a great degree, from the guidance and criticism of his neighbour, is to decide where for him the limits of moderation are to be fixed. Now, just as in the days of asceticism it was found that the ascetic habit gained by observing periods of extra severity, so probably the power of self-control would be strengthened by occasionally exercising it where there was no absolute call to do so. This is all a matter of individual taste, feeling, and experience. But for those who think such a course expedient, there could not, perhaps, be any better exercise of such self-control than that of early rising. It is not too small and peddling, for it gives an accession of time that may be spent seriously and profitably, and it imparts, for the moment at least, vigour and freshness to the body, while its discomforts are sufficient to render it an act of some resolution to encounter them. It is free, so far as any human act can be free, from the subtleties of casuistry; and it attracts little attention, and is not liable, like insisting on eating very hard eggs, to be misinterpreted. Any one who decides on subjecting himself to an occasional Lenten strictness of self-control could not, we may venture to suggest, do better than get up for a week at six o'clock.

(From the Economist, April 2.)

"MARKET" VALUE AND "INTRINSIC" VALUE.

We are requested by two correspondents to give our opinion as to what is the distinction between the "*intrinsic*" value and the "*market*" value of an article, or as to whether the two terms are identical. The "*intrinsic*" value of an article is determined by the cost of production—the "*market*" value by the supply and demand at a particular moment;—and while the latter has a constant tendency to approximate to, and to be governed by, the former, they may be, and constantly are, very different at particular times. The "*intrinsic*" value of an article can only be affected by the changing degree of the cost of its production, whether by the increasing or decreasing abundance of the original sources of supply, by new and improved methods of production, or other causes which affect the amount of labor necessary thereto:—the "*market*" value may be, and constantly is, affected by causes of a merely temporary character, which affect either the supply or the demand. But if such temporary causes should raise the "*market*" price above what is required to give the ordinary profit upon the capital and labour employed in production, the effect will be to stimulate production, to increase the supply, even though at a higher price, until it is equal to the demand, and until the "*market*" value is reduced to what may be termed the "*intrinsic*" value:—or, if on the other hand, such temporary cause should reduce the "*market*" price below the rate necessary to give the ordinary remuneration for the capital and labour employed in the production, the quantity produced will be diminished by the withdrawal of capital, or the suspension of operations until the "*market*" value is increased to what may be termed the "*intrinsic*" value. Thus, while the two may be, and constantly are, very different, yet not only must there always be a tendency for the one to approximate to the other, but, in the long run, and upon the average of time, the "*market*" value must be governed by the "*intrinsic*" value.

THE QUEEN'S HEAD.

The enormous extent to which the effigy of our Sovereign's features will be magnified now that she is "Queen of India," and that rupees and mohurs coined in her likeness will be disseminated from Calcutta to Cashmere—from Scinde to Seringapatam—leads us (*London Telegraph*) to ask, not without reluctance, not without fear that we shall be accused, if not of disloyalty, at least of a want of gallantry, how much longer it is proposed to keep on the coinage of the British Empire, and to palm off upon us as the likeness of our beloved Victoria, the profile of a school girl of eighteen? Surely, with all the toadyism and subserviency of the Court flunkies, the Court painters, the Court medallists, it is time to make some concession to the truth. No courtier dared tell Henry the Eighth that he was dying; no one seems to have the courage to remind the gracious Lady on the throne that she is nearly forty years of age. Let her take example by her illustrious female predecessors. At home, Elizabeth, Mary the Second, Anne, did not disdain to allow their coinage to represent their advances from youth to maturity. Abroad, Maria Theresa, Catherine of Russia, may be seen on florins and roubles as young women, and as blooming matrons. Surely, it is not *scandalum magnatum* to suggest to the Mint authorities that the persistance in an almost childish portraiture, taken one and twenty years since, is ridiculous and unjust—and it will puzzle posterity and falsify history. Those who were fortunate enough to possess a near view of Her Majesty's countenance on the occasion of her last opening Parliament know that she has little cause to fear a sensible portrait of her present aspect. The Queen is the fairest grandmother in her dominions; but on the coinage of 1859 she is yet the timid and shrinking little maiden just emancipated from the duresse of the Duchess of Kent and Sir John Burgoyne.—*Nairnshire Telegraph*, Mar. 16

"What do you mean, you rascal!" exclaimed an individual to an impudent youth that had seized him by the nose in the street. "Oh, nothing, only I am going to seek my fortune, and father told me to be sure to seize hold of the first thing that *turned up!*"

A country girl, coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she "looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew."—"Well," said she, "it wasn't anybody by that name, but it was Harry Jones that kissed me; I told him that every one in the village would find it out."

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

To the Editor of the Hongkong Register.

U. S. Ship *Germantown*,
Hongkong, *20th April*, 1859.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to furnish you with an extract of the report of Mr. Beardslee, master of this ship, descriptive of the Coral Reef, upon which the U. S. ship *Germantown* struck, on the 23d of March last, while beating along the South-east side of the islands, known under the general name of the Loochoo group.

The Reef is not down upon any chart that I know of, nor can I find any reference to it, in the very imperfect surveys or descriptions of these Islands.

I am satisfied that many hidden dangers exist, which demand the utmost caution, when approaching or passing between any of these islands, ex ending as far North as Van Diemun's Strait. I found also that many of these Islands are incorrectly laid down, on all the charts hitherto published.

Extract.

"From the shoalest spot found, viz: one fathom, the S.E. end of Kikai-Sima bore per compass E.N.E. distant 5¼ miles—the S.W. point N. by E. ½ E. distant 10 miles, the highest terrace on the Island N.E. ¼ E. distant 6 or 7 miles—the northern point of the large Island of Oho Sima N.N.W. ¼ W. distant about 10 miles. The reef extends in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction, about one mile in length and half-a-mile wide. Two miles directly north of the centre of the reef, was found another shoal spot, with apparently a clear passage between it and the main reef.

"Off the S.W. and S.E. points of the island, reefs were seen from aloft, extending out from one to two miles.

"The tides here set very strong; ebb from E.N.E. to N.E., and flood W. to W.N.W. The strength of the tide was about two miles per hour, with an undertow of at least double that velocity, as observed while at anchor. At 1½ miles from the land, anchored in 25 fathoms water, bottom coral and shell. The S.E. point of the island bearing per compass S.E. by E. ½ E., and the S.W. point N. ¼ E. soundings taken at about ¾ ebb. From observations taken at the anchorage, I place the reef in Latitude 28.16 N. Long. 129.58 E. Variation 2. westerly."—Yours &c.,

Rich. L. Page,
Commander.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

232—Evenings at the Microscope—J. H. Gosse.
233—Sketch Book of Popular Geology—H. Miller.
368—Rival Rhymes.
709—History of France—Rev. J. White.
710—The Eighteen Christian Centuries—Do.
711—Italian Women, by J. A. Trollope.
703 9 } Murray's Handbook of India—Madras.
703 10 } Do. Do. —Bombay.
1236—Wanderings among the Indians of North America.
1237—Six Years Travels in Russia, by an English Lady.
1238—Pankwei, or the San Jacinto in the Seas of India, China and Japan.
1849—David Copperfield—Chas. Dickens.
1850—Oliver Twist— Do.
1851—Villette—Currer Bell.
1852—Popular House Academy—2 vols.
1853—Creeds—3 vols.
2008 5 } Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy Sketches Critical and Geographical.
2008 6 } Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy Leaders in Literature.
2008 7 } Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy on Problems neglected or misconceived.
2008 8 } Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy Studies on Secret records.
2008 9 } Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy Classic records.
2008 10 } Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincy The Confessions.
2332—Dives and Lazarus.
2333—Eminent Men and Popular Books—from the "Times."
2334—On Liberty—J. S. Mill.

Shanghae, 28th May, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
Shanghae.

To be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	*Tls.*2.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo,.....	2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,".....	0.5.0
GLANCE, at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the Malayan Archipelago, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,.....	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. Morrison,.....	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, ...	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, ..	3.0.0

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BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 3	Maury	A. bark	594	Fletcher	Hongkong	May 25	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 3	Sir Charles Napier	B. ship	1166	Scott	do	.. 22	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 3	Sidon	Ha. bg	306	Niessen	Hkong&Hong	.. 24	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Boreas	Ha. bk	342	Jeb-on	Hongkong	.. 23	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 3	Van der Palm	Du. bk	431	Markus	Kelung	.. 20	Coals	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 3	Oprichelnick [Russ.	g.-boat		Fedorovsk	Hongkong	..		
.. 4	Germantown	U. S. fri		Page	do	23		
.. 4	Susannah	Ha. bk	272	Russ	Hkong&Hong	.. 25	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Pruth	B. bark	365	Hutton	Swatow	.. 26	Sugar	Lindsay and Co
.. 4	Diana	B. ship	520	McNeiage	Bavalen&M'cao	.. 20	Rice	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 4	Christian Louis	Du. bg	232	De Vos	Batavia	Apr 23	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 4	Admiral	B. bark	412	Pie	Keiung	May —	Coals, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 5	Banterer (70) [H.M.	g.-boat		Jenkins	Fuchau	.. —		
.. 6	Water Witch	B. bark	236	Hodge	Swatow	.. —	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 6	Sea Witch	B bark	337	Roy	Hongkong	.. —	Sugar,&c.	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 6	Star-light	B. ship	366	Churchill	Swatow	.. 31	Rice	Harkort and Co
.. 6	Lady Inglis	B. bark	376	Twizell	Amoy	.. 29	Sugar	Gilman and Co
.. 6	Catherine	B. ship	698	Watson	Singapore	.. 4	Spars	Lindsay and Co
.. 6	Magicienne	H.M.str			Hongkong	.. —		
.. 6	Norzaganay [H.I.M.	str.		Lespès	do	.. —		
.. 6	Du Chayla [H.I.M.	st.-fri.		Tricault	do	.. —		
.. 7	Nora	B. schr	165	Williams	Ningpo	June—	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 7	Chesapeake [H.M.	st.-fri.						
.. 7	Macassar	Ha. bk	106	Godge	Hongkong	May 24	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 7	Isabella	B. ship	823	Gooding	Nagasaki	.. 30	Sundries	Turner and Co
.. 7	Tell	Ha. bk	286	Koch	Hongkong	.. 29	Sugar,&c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 8	Wagnola	B. ship	549	Jardine	Swatow	June 1	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 8	Bertha	Bre. bk	512	Kiamp	Ningpo	.. 5	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 3	Cambaia	B. ship	499	Frazer	Japan	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 3	Lucky Star	A. bark	523	Preston	Amoy	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 4	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Baillie	Japan	Re-expts.	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 5	Princess Charlotte	Du. bg	266	Hille	Ningpo	Ballast	Dinier, Brothers and Co
.. 5	John Jay	A. ship	494	Hungerford	New York	Tea &Silk	Isaac M. Bull and Co
.. 5	Eliza Mary	Ha. bk	124	Kiamp		Ballast	Lindsay and Co
.. 6	Otto	Da. bk	286	Ahlmann	Hkong&W'poa	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 6	Welcome	B. bark	587	Schwalky	Amoy	Sundries	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 6	Elizabeth & Ann	B bark	359	Blauch	Nagasaki	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 8	Oprichelnick [Russ	g. boat		Fedorovsk			
.. 8	Nicoline	Ha. bk	162	Vallevoe	Swatow	Re-expts	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 9	Cormorant [H M	dis-p. bt		Westchouse	Gulf of Pechuli		
.. 9	Niobe [H.M	dis-p. bt		Wynniatt	do		
.. 9	Hesper [H M.-S	stn. sh.		Lease	do		
.. 9	Starling [H M	g.-boat		Whitehed	do		
.. 9	Forester [H M	g.-boat		Jones	do		
.. 9	Cruiser [H.M	sc.-st sl.		Bythesea	do		
.. 9	Kestrel [H M	g.-boat		Bevan	do		
.. 9	Fury [H M	st.-str		Commerell	do		
.. 9	Janus [H.M	g.-boat		Knevitt	do		
.. 9	Dove [H.M	g.-boat		Bulbeck	Coast of T'tary		
.. 10	Bombay Castle	B. str.	500	Dando	Hongkong	Ballast	Dhurumsey Poonjabey
.. 10	Carthage	B. str	500	McGregor	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Admiral	June 4	B. bark	412	Pie	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Amazone	May 30	Ha. bg.	166	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co		
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	430	Turner	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Archimedes	May 29	Use sch.	177	Hilgetoh	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Bertha	June 4	Bre. bk	512	Kiamp	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	261	Dick	A. R. Tilly		
Bomarsund	Apr	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Boreas	June 3	Ha. bk	342	Jebson	Siemssen and Co		
Bride of the Seas	Apr 22	B. ship	516	Donald	Russell and Co		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	698	Watson	Lindsay and Co		
Christian Louis	June 4	Du. bg	232	De Vaz	Siemssen and Co		
Countess of Seafield	May 28	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Cygnet	May 28	A. ship	498	Moses	Dent and Co		
David Brown	May 3	A. ship	1715	Behm	Russell and Co		
Day-spring	May 31	B. bark	378	Knowles	Dent and Co		
Dennis Hill	May 17	B. bark	348	Atkin	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Diana	June 4	B. ship	520	McNeilage	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Dona Anita	May 22	B. bark	456	Burdett	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Nagasaki	11th inst
Duck	May 20	B. schr	145	Prowse	Reiss and Co		
Edith Rose	May 25	A. ship	510	Homans	Russell and Co		
Egmont	May 22	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Elizabeth Ann	May 17	B. ship	562	Possess	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Everetta	Mar 21	B. bark	464	Montgomerie	Wetmore, Williams and Co		eld 6th
Forest Queen	June 2	B.*ship	839	Grisdale	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Fortuna	May 27	B. str.	743	Browne	E. Worden, † and O. Agent	Hongkong	15th inst*
Gertrude	May 3	Pr. sh.	463	Le Balle	Vancher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Giovannina	May 24	Sar. bg	240	Aneto	Dent and Co		
Glengariff	May 27	B. bark	404	Webster	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	
Greyhound	Apr 17	Chil. sh	491	Ahlmann	Siemssen and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Kate Kearney	May 7	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co	Amoy	eld 6th
Koh-i-noor	June 2	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Lady Inglis	June 6	B. bark	376	Twizell	Gilman and Co		
Lady Raglan	May 21	B. ship	729	Worden	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	273	Prance	Harkort and Co		
Louisa	Apr	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Macassar	June 7	Ha. bk	106	Godge	Siemssen and Co		
Maria	May 20	Bre. bk	334	Schwartze	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 19	Pr. bk	292	Thin	Vancher, Frères		
Mary & Louisa	May 26	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218				
Maury	June 3	A. bark	594	Fletcher	Russell and Co	Ningpo	eld 9th
Medusa	May 18	Da. bg	183	Anderson	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	eld 9th
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	May 2	A. schr	200	Smith	Captain		
Myrtle	May 26	A. bark	398	Botsford	Wm. Pustau and Co	Formosa	
Neva	June 2	B. schr	132	Waller	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	12th inst
Neville	May 27	B. ship	713	Kerr	Reiss & Co		
Nora	June 7	B. schr	165	Williams	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Ora	May 31	Ha. bg	148	Peters	Siemssen and Co		
Poulesta	May 16	Ha. bk	316	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	eld 8th
Postboy	May 24	Du. bk	325	Van der Poll	Dinier, Brothers and Co		
Pruth	June 4	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Quatre Bras	May 23	Du. bk	284	Bondix	Dinier, Brothers and Co	Nagasaki	eld 8th
Queen of England	June 3	B. ship	876	Patridge	E. Worden		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Nagasaki	Early
Richard Cobden	May 27	Bre. bk	637	Feldhusen	Siemssen and Co		
Rostock	May 31	Ha. bk	147	Behnck	Siemssen and Co		
Sahcia	May 8	B. bark	449	Locke	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Sea Nymph	May 4	B. bark	462	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Amoy	eld 8th
Sea Witch	June 6	B. bark	337	Roy	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Shandong	May 26	B. bark	310	Baldry	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Sidon	June 3	Ha. bg	306	Niessen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1166	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Southern Belle	May 28	B. bark	541	Benson	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Spirit of Trade	May 18	B. bark	325	Mecllock	Turner and Co	Swatow	eld 8th
Star-light	June 6	B. ship	366	Churchill	Harkort and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1134	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co		
Susannah	June 4	Ha. bk	272	Russ	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Imdt.
Sydney	May 17	B. bark	343	Grant	Knoop and Co	Amoy	eld 7th
Syrian	May 14	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilly	Taiwan	Imdt.
Tell	June 7	Ha. bk	286	Koch	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Van der Palm	June 3	Du. bk	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Wagoola	June 8	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wanderer	May 27	A. schr	175	King	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	eld 8th
Water Witch	June 6	B. bark	236	Hodge	Dent and Co		
Wide Awake	June 8	B. ship	727	Young	Dent and Co		
Windward	May 10	A. ship	812	Smith	Russell and Co	New York	
Witch of the Seas	May 31	Bre. bk	391	Baxter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wodan	May 24	Da. sh.	235	Mathiessen	Harkort and Co		
Woodville	May 4	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early

85 Merchant Vels.

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Abdul Medjid, 12th Feby.; Sternoway, 16th March; and Chieftain, 31st do.
Liverpool—East Field, 18th Dec., (passed Anjer, May 5); Hersilia, 6th Feby.; Georgiana, 12th do.; and Falcon, 10th March.
Cardiff—Renbens, 1st Feby.; and Galilee, 3d do.
Deal—Earl of Southesk, 27th Feby.; Challenger, 4th March; and Choice, 10th April.
Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jan.; and Ballarat, 24th March.
Shields—Cleveland, 12th March. *Sunderland*—Chryrels, 18th March.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI.

	To Great Britain, *(direct)*, Hongkong and Ports beyond.				To the United States.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	.....	.....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
1848-49,	.....	.....	12,310,363	15,913	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	33
1849-50,	.....	.....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	414
1850-51,	.....	.....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,	.....	.....	31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	.....	.....	38,664,100	24,803	3,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,	.....	.....	29,850,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,384,200	16,502,400	1,974
1854-55,	30,536,059	10,428,026	50,614,095	53,005	1,154,373	22,584,308	23,738,881	.....
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,412	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,198
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,823	381,353	16,886,572	17,268,123	1,637
1857-58,	12,415,292	7,212,048	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,623,866	17,941,169	1,609

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1857, to 30th June, 1858.*

Destination.	Black Tea Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To United States, ...	315,303	17,625,866	17,941,169	1,608
Great Britain, *direct and Coasting*, ...	23,642,968	7,188,575	30,231,543	65,688*
Australia, ...	.....	.....	852,393	.....
Coastwise, ...	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	.....
Continent, ...	.....	.....	497,969	98
North American Colonies, ...	43,014	369,122	853,036	.....
San Francisco, ...	83,684	42,973	126,658	.....
Manila, ...	64,247	72,775	137,022	.....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,178 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAI to GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	710	London.....	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Sternoway	527	do.....	137,776	111,661	249,377	3,137
.. 15	Challenger	698	do.....	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	do.....	37,553	728,316	765,869	2,229
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	do.....	203,200	540,500	743,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	553	do.....	288,119	332,933	621,052	1,207
.. 23	Wellington	402	do.....	61,257	253,952	315,209	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	do.....	429,255	.....	429,255	1,521
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	do.....	223 691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	do.....	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	do.....	676,240	201,760	879,900	645
.. 15	John Masterman	603	do.....	453,593	362,037	715,630	763
.. 18	Scutari	545	do.....	367,090	224,894	591,984	849
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	do.....	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 29	Idas	766	do.....	569,693	284,798	854,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	do.....	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 10	Portsea	1350	do.....	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	do.....	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	do.....	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Caraculin	510	do.....	214,152	383,723	597,875	536
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	869	do.....	676,551	309,133	985,684	698
.. 29	Polly	388	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	.....
Apr 6	Berwick Wallis	621	London.....	509,807	199,429	709,235	551
.. 10	Karl of Windsor	739	do.....	519,469	285,593	806,075	481
.. 19	Heroes of Alma	557	do.....	297,768	283,823	581,591	832
May 31	New Era	725	do.....	306,118	383,706	691,834	514

EXPORT of TEA and SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk. Peruls*	*Other Silk*	*Sick Force Goods Pieces*
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	573,110	573,110	137:16	.....	.....	10,600
.. 9	Quickstep	523	do.....	706,803	706,803	19:20	.....	.....	.....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	do.....	831,290	831,290	222:19	.....	.....	12,520
.. 22	Pampero	1375	do.....	1,265,234	1,265,234	196:89	.....	.....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	do.....	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	.....	.....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	do.....	718,461	718,461	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	do.....	1,051,328	1,051,328	36:09	.....	.....	4,000
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	do.....	590,142	590,142	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	do.....	861,500	861,500	39:95	.....	.....	4,000
.. 21	Duo	893	do.....	639,753	639,753	48:94	.....	.....	.....
Dec 6	Ocean	648	do.....	1,535	826,031	827,566	120:30	.....	.....
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	do.....	.....	829,555	829,555	20:40	.....	4,530
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	do.....	.....	750,380	750,380	.....	.....	.....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	do.....	.....	943,133	943,133	51:77	.....	.....
Jan 25	Nabob	1242	do.....	.....	791,400	791,400	171:37	.....	10,275
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	do.....	.....	739,903	739,903	23:15	.....	.....
.. 29	Beaver	727	do.....	25,400	536,391	561,791	53:60	.....	.....
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	do.....	16,787	697,527	624,314	23:56	.....	3,402
Mar 4	Malay	808	do.....	26,000	814,434	840,434	124:63	.....	2,125
.. 26	Rescue, ex the Sea	1781	do.....	1,117	652,529	653,646	124:40	.....	1,225
.. 26	Indiaman	1161	do *.....	.....	296,523	296,523	.....	.....	.....
.. 21	Snow Squall.....	742	do.....	.....	597,810	597,810	.....	.....	.....
Apr 2	Union	1012	do.....	132,171	680,272	812,443	7:97	.....	.....
May 4	Egeria	644	do.....	134,400	671,300	805,700	300:00	.....	6,350
.. 31	Boston	534	Boston.....	114,197	738,282	852,479	.....	.....	2,520
June 3	John Jay	494	New York	109,146	120,472	229,618	95:60	.....	15,025

* *Via* Hongkong

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July, 1858, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	$7,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	320	Melbourne	.....	.....	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney	.....	.....	294,000
May 1	Kate.....	340	Auckland	55,653	.....	55,653
.. 22	Mathilde	123	Sydney	.....	.....	93,189

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1858, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.....	750	Hongkong	1,376
Aug 2	Aden, str.....	812	do.....	2,031
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.....	700	do.....	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.....	700	do.....	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.....	700	do.....	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.....	750	do.....	2,720
.. 17	Yang-tsze, str.....	700	do.....	26
.. 21	Aden, str.....	976	do.....	3,023
.. 21	Hellespont, str.....	336	do.....	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.....	750	do.....	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do.....	199
.. 5	Aden, str.....	812	do.....	1,879
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do.....	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.....	700	do.....	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.....	750	do.....	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do.....*via* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.....	336	do.....	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.....	812	do.....	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do.....	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.....	750	do.....	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.....	330	do.....	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do.....*via* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.....	700	do.....	7
.. 7	Aden, str.....	812	do.....	1,470
.. 17	Hellespont, str.....	330	do.....	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.....	750	do.....	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.....	812	do.....	2,502
.. 25	Formosa, str.....	750	do.....	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.....	812	do.....	869
.. 26	Formosa, str.....	750	do.....	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.....	812	do.....	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.....	750	do.....	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.....	337	do.....	1,047
.. 16	Formosa, str.....	750	do.....	2,145
.. 17	Italian, str.....	557	do.....	53
.. 27	Shanghai, str.....	760	do.....	2,199
May 15	Formosa, str.....	750	do.....	2,318
.. 17	Hellespont, str.....	330	do.....*via* Fuchau	13
.. 27	Shanghai, str.....	760	do.....	1,336

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